

The Times Dispatch
DAILY - WEEKLY - SUNDAY.
Business Office: 115 E. Main Street
Richmond, Va.
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By Mail: One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID: Year, Mo., Six Mo.,
Daily without Sunday: 10 cts
Daily without Sunday: 4.00
Sunday edition only: 2.00
Weekly (Wednesday): 1.00

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1911.

THE C. & O. AND CLINCHFIELD.

Edwin Hawley, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was in Spartanburg last Sunday on his way back to New York, after a tour of inspection over the line of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad, which now runs from Dante, Virginia, to Spartanburg. He was accompanied in his inspection of this railroad and its enormous coal properties at Dante by Frank A. Vandenberg, President George W. Stevens, Vice-President Decatur Axell, Frank Trumbull and other directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and by a number of other influential factors in the development of this immensely valuable property. All the indications are that the Chesapeake and Ohio will buy the Clinchfield Railroad and operate it and its coal properties, yet Mr. Hawley would not admit that anything had been done and Mr. Stevens was silent as the grave.

It is known that the Chesapeake and Ohio are now building a railroad from Elk Horn City, Kentucky, to Dante, Virginia, a distance of thirty-five miles, through a very rough country, nearly all mountains and solid rock, and it is not like the Chesapeake and Ohio to build a road thirty-five miles long to reach places like Dante where there is a very nice hotel, and counting the people who are not engaged in taking out the coal, a population of probably fifty or one hundred people. The Clinchfield Railroad is 243 miles long. It was built at an enormous cost, and is probably one of the greatest triumphs of railroad construction in this country, certainly east of the Rocky Mountains. It was built for the purpose mainly of getting the coal out of the Clinchfield reaches. An immense quantity of coal has been taken out of the mines at Dante, and put on the market. The coal is of a particularly good quality. Last week one of the largest cotton manufacturers in upper South Carolina spoke in very high terms of the quality of this coal, and of the advantage with which it had been used by manufacturers in that part of the country. The Clinchfield people who own the coal fields also largely own the railroad, and are doubtless interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio property. The building of the Elk Horn link and the purchase or lease of the Clinchfield road would give the Chesapeake and Ohio an immense advantage in handling through traffic from Chicago and the Lakes to Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and other Southern shipping points. The Clinchfield people already own valuable terminals at Charleston and plans have been made for the largest possible development of these terminals. The opening of the Panama Canal would give the Chesapeake and Ohio people a great advantage in handling immense cargoes for the Isthmus and the South American trade by the Clinchfield Road and through the port of Charleston—the nearest port to Panama on the Atlantic Coast.

We have not the least doubt that the Chesapeake and Ohio people have secured the lease or ownership of the Clinchfield Road, and there is nothing of which they should be ashamed if they have done such a thing. What we cannot understand is why they should not talk about it when they are asked about it, because the people are as much interested in the development of the commercial and industrial South as the Chesapeake and Ohio people possibly can be.

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

Another page in the annals of Richmond College was turned yesterday. Out from the shadow of the old tower poured a goodly number of graduates to doff cap and gown and take part in the affairs of the larger world which lies beyond the pleasant outlines of academic walls. Another year has been added to an institution of which the people of this city are justly proud, because it is an institution of the city and for the city as well as for the outlying territory. Misfortune came to the College this last year, but it was met cheerfully and adequately and in no way has the progress of the institution been interfered with. Perhaps the disaster of Christmas morning had quickened the desire to remove the College to its new academic homestead at Westhampton, where even now the foundations are being laid and where in two years classic spires and stately towers will rise above a newer and greater Richmond College.

It is a part of the education scheme of many States to have a strong, well-equipped College within the chief city of the State. The experience of the past shows that in no wise is such an institution antagonistic to other institutions of collegiate grade. There are many residents of the city who can afford to send their sons and daughters to Richmond College who could not afford to send them out of the city. When the College shall have been established at Westhampton, with new equipment and a vastly better plant, with ideal

conditions of location, its value to the city of Richmond will be incalculable. It has been true of Richmond College that its growth has been not too rapid, but has been steady and healthy. Its foundations are sure and the gradual superstructure rising above them is sound and permanent. All departments have grown encouragingly. The law school, under scientific and progressive direction, has become one of the most efficient and practical in the South.

Many have entered this College to grow in wisdom, and have departed to serve their State and their country, and to live in the service of humanity to the glory of God. Its fruits justify the good will and co-operation of the friends of education.

TOMMY HAN RESTING.

Thomas Fortune Ryan has recovered in large measure from his recent indisposition, and sailed from New York last Monday by the steamship Adriatic for the other side. The reporters tried to get him to talk in New York, and he did talk in a way, as, for example, he is reported in The Times as saying: "I know nothing of politics or trusts or court decisions or subways or elevated. I have nothing to say whatever about financial conditions or business affairs. Indeed, I have nothing to say on any subject. I am going away for a rest, and that's all."

We do not see how anything incriminating can be got out of that; but we are prepared always for the worst, so expert have the judges become in reading some meaning into the most ordinary, everyday expressions of those who for any reason are more prominent than their fellows. To illustrate, it will probably not be denied that Mr. Ryan actually said: "I am going away for a rest, and that's all." What does he want to "rest" for? Why should he go away to rest? Why doesn't he rest in this country? What has he been doing that he should require rest? Other men of his years and habits are working away steadily—why should he want to rest? How can he dismiss so important a subject as this by saying "that's all"? Why does he use such an expression as that? "That's all" applies to only one thing. It is patented. Nobody has any right to use it who has not paid for it or imbibed it, and why should Mr. Ryan use it, when everybody knows that "that's all" is not all by any means?

Then, why is it that Mr. Ryan did not talk about politics and financial conditions and business affairs? Why should he have gogged all these issues and kept his lips sealed upon subjects on which he is well informed, when by speaking freely and at length, he might have helped some of the "specimens" to make as much as eight or ten dollars the column? Just the same, we trust that Mr. Ryan will have a very pleasant vacation on the other side and that he will come back home more impressed than ever with the greatness of the United States and its marvelous opportunities.

THE GALLANT SENATE.

Members of the United States Senate will present President and Mrs. Taft with a magnificent silver service on their Silver Wedding Day next Monday. All of the Senators have subscribed to this testimonial which does them credit. "All the world loves a lover," but the President would probably think just as much of them if they would go ahead now and pass the reciprocity bill without further delay.

WICKERSHAM'S COLORED ASSISTANT.

Now that the Senate has confirmed the President's appointment of William H. Lewis, the colored lawyer of Boston, to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, it is hoped that Lewis will have the good sense to preserve his own self-respect and do credit to his race by "a rody walk and conversation," so to say. He has a great opportunity, if he will only be granted, seeing that he was born in Virginia, that he will not try to push himself into company and places where he is not wanted.

It is to be regretted that he was appointed to such an office, first, because he is not better fitted for it than ten thousand white lawyers who could have been found, and, second, because his appointment has only served to keep alive the race question which has already caused so much trouble in the country, and, third, because his appointment was in no sense necessary to the capable conduct of the Government. Now, however, that the Senate has approved the choice of the President, the rest remains for Lewis.

MAKING USE OF THE VAGRANTS.

It is estimated that the cost of taking care of vagrants and tramps in the penitentiaries, jails and workhouses of New York State amounts to not less than \$2,000,000 annually. At the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Baltimore, Robert W. Hebbard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities of New York, discussed with great familiarity the colonization of vagrants and the conversion of such colonists into useful and productive members of society. For several years a small crowd of men and women in New York has been seeking legislation for the establishment of a farm colony system of vagrants in New York State, but they have not so far succeeded, although the purpose they had in view must appeal to the common sense of the people. A great many idlers could be converted into useful and productive citizens if the laws should provide that they be attached to some colony of industrious folk under proper State regulation and restriction. Men are unfortunate. They lose jobs. They are not criminals except as they are driven into crime by

no-merit or association, and no better work could be done by the National Conference of Charities and Correction than to secure the establishment of a farm colony for vagrants in every State in the Union, where the idle might be sent for observation and reclamation.

We give too little attention to these subjects. Mr. Charles L. Steitz made a very good point at the meeting in Boston on Monday when he delivered himself thus:

"Theological students spend considerable time in studying about the social life of the Israelites, the Jebusites, the Hittites and the Hittites, and when they become our ministers many of them preach about these most interesting people who lived several thousand years ago. But when a man studies into the social life of the Pittsburghers or the Brooklynites or the Chicagoites and preaches about precisely the same phases of life that he discusses when he talks about these people of old, he is often reminded that he might better preach the 'simple gospel.'"

There is a great deal in that view. Some of us have been tired of the Israelites, the Jebusites, the Hittites and the Hittites for years, and the Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and Chicago people are so much nearer to us that we could better appreciate the Gospel, possibly, if it should be preached with reference to these admittedly great sinners rather than to the long-revered and much misunderstood men who lived in the remotest ages.

A FAITHFUL STEWARD.

Thousands of alumni of Richmond College will learn with genuine regret that after a service of thirty-seven years as financial secretary of that institution Dr. Charles H. Ryland has, at his own request, been relieved of the arduous duties attached to that office. Dr. Ryland has been identified with Richmond College so long that he seems an inseparable part of the institution—no rarely thinks of the one without thinking of the other. During his fine stewardship, he has seen the endowment of the college increase almost tenfold and a small student body enlarged into a proud enrollment. Though Richmond College has seen panics come and go, not one cent of invested money has been lost during the administration of Dr. Ryland. His services to the College have been unfalteringly loyal, and now that he has laid down the cares of the exchequer in the fullness of years and honor, the sons of a common foster mother gladly accord him that "well done," which is the reward of those who have served well and faithfully.

"NO APOLOGUES TO MAKE."

For twenty years the law firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance has represented the Duluth Iron Range Railroad Company, and still represents it. Since 1907 the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, a member of this firm, and its best known member, has represented the United States Government in the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company and a few other cases, and has done little, if any, other business. He has done it so well that he has earned the title of "trust-buster." As "extra compensation," he has received two fees of \$15,000 each, one in October, 1906, and the other in October, 1907, for his special services in settling the leases of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad and the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Railroad. These roads are Interstate roads, and are under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Railroad Commission, and not under the supervision of the Interstate Railroad Commission. The two fees of \$30,000 were paid by the United States Steel Corporation, which owns the two interstate roads "specially represented by Mr. Kellogg."

This is how it happened. He was called as a witness in the investigation of the Steel Trust, now in progress at Washington. He and his firm have for years represented the two Minnesota railroads, which are now, and have been since 1901, subsidiary companies of the Steel Trust. The services of the firm to these subsidiary companies were purely local, and "did not concern the Steel Corporation as an organization," notwithstanding the fact that since taking over these roads all bills exceeding \$10,000 have been passed on by the heads of the Steel Corporation. This was the course taken with the bills for "extra compensation" allowed Mr. Kellogg by the Steel Corporation. One of these bills was for services rendered in 1906, and the other for services rendered in 1907. Both bills were paid by order of the Steel Corporation in 1907, and in the month of October of that year Mr. Kellogg entered the service of the Government as special counsel in the Standard Oil and a few other cases. "My firm," said Mr. Kellogg, "has still continued as counsel for these roads (subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation since 1901), and both my firm and myself are taking all the legitimate business we can get," and "to commence with, I have no apologies to make."

Mr. Kellogg is entirely right. There is no reason why he should make any apologies, and we cannot imagine why he should have thought that any apologies were necessary, or how anybody could think that apologies were in order. While his firm, with which he is still connected, were working as hard as they could for the subsidiary companies of the Steel Trust, Mr. Kellogg was equally hard at work for the Government against the Standard Oil Corporation, and by this happy arrangement the firm was "catching 'em a-comb" and a-kwino." In accordance with the underlying principle of "taking all the legitimate business we can get."

It is supposed that when it shall fall, the blow which killed the Standard Oil concern will also kill the Steel Trust; but that is another story. Mr. Kellogg has never been asked by any Govern-

ment official for his opinion about the legality or illegality of the United States Steel Corporation, and so long as his firm was employed as the counsel of the subsidiary companies of the Corporation, it was not incumbent upon him to give any opinion on the subject. The true theory of the law firm in such cases is to speak when they are spoken to, and so it is that, however inconsistent Mr. Kellogg's professional relation to the Steel Trust may appear when contrasted with his professional relation to the Standard Oil Trust, the two horses, in the conditions, are of an entirely different color. His employment as special counsel for the Government in its prosecution of the Steel Trust might prove a bit embarrassing, if he should accept such employment; but as the employment would be professional, and as Mr. Kellogg and his firm are out for "all the legitimate business we can get," with their intimate knowledge of the subsidiary companies, it might be that their sense of responsibility to the Government would impel them to take the side of the people against the grasping designs of the most powerful of all the trusts. "No apologies to make!" indeed. Why, we never heard of such a thing.

THE WICKEDNESS OF WASHINGTON.

Washington, the Capital of our beloved country, is coming in for a good deal of severe criticism these days. Only a few weeks ago proceedings were instituted in one of our religious assemblies against the abounding wickedness prevailing at the seat of our National Government, and on Monday, when the question of appropriating \$5,000 for the use of a committee to "investigate affairs in the District of Columbia" came up in the House of Representatives, Washington was characterized as "a corporation-ridden city," and Congressman Shackelford, of Missouri, indulged in some very severe remarks as to the management of public utilities in that town, which he declared to be "notorious."

There is something in human nature that must have a scapegoat upon which to load the iniquities of the people, and we do not know of any better fed and better kept scapegoat than the City of Washington upon which the reformers in Congress could expend their invectives. All that we ask, when the present investigation is over, is that the criminals shall not be sent to Occoquan, in the State of Virginia, where there are already more District degenerates than is good for any community.

HALF A MILLION FOR A PICTURE.

Henry Clay Frick, of Pittsburgh, who has an elegant home on Fifth Avenue, New York, where he prefers to reside when the smoke is too thick out in Carnegie's country, is said to have paid \$500,000 for the full length portrait of the Hon. Anne E. Duncombe, afterwards Countess of Radnor, painted by Thomas Gainsborough. At least, it is "supposed" that he gave that much for the picture, as it was held at \$100,000 last March when the Louvre in Paris was bidding for it. So far as we have been able to make out the situation, the Hon. Anne was in no way related to Mr. Frick, and it is supposed that he bought the picture simply from a love of art. The pity of it is that Thomas Gainsborough, the man who painted the picture, will not benefit in the least by the enormous price which has been paid for it. The Gainsborough portraits, as everybody knows, of course, are distinguished for their noble and refined grace, as they express almost invariably "the moment of unconscious rest," and, though often faulty in drawing, they are invariably charming in color. Gainsborough was one of the busiest of the artists of his day. He lived two centuries ago, and his works are now much appreciated by the artistic people of this generation. What a pity it is that some so white others reap, but that is the way of the world.

Mr. Frick is really one of the best judges of art in this country. It must be very gratifying for a man to be able to pay half a million dollars for somebody else's picture.

SERMONIZING ON BASEBALL.

One Sunday in each year is devoted by the Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn to a sermon about baseball. The services are held under the auspices of the New York League of Y. M. C. A. baseball teams. This year's sermon was preached last Sunday by the Rev. Edward H. Young.

That St. Paul, if preaching in America this summer, would "undoubtedly be an enthusiastic fan and would attend all games" was the rather sensational statement of the Rev. Mr. Young in the course of his preaching on the National Game. He said: "Paul was an enthusiastic sportsman. So close was his friendship with the presiding officers at the great games of Western Asia as to excite very active sentiment on their part in his behalf when Paul seemed in danger of being expelled from the country. He uses athletic terms frequently in speaking of himself as a runner and boxer and figuratively applying the term 'the great umpire of the skies' to his Master."

Fully one-half of the adult population of the country each summer attends baseball games. The interest increases in the game more and more as the years go on, and while we think we know why so many people go to see the National Game the Rev. Mr. Young says that we like baseball because it teaches discipline, team work, honor, fair play and the subjection of the lesser to the greater.

The joyland of joy riders has been found at last. It is Connecticut. The new motor car law there provides no speed limit, makes the State wide open to non-residents, and there is no limit to the time during which they can

run machines without a license from the State. Moreover, there is an active movement to improve all the roads for their use.

The tactful saying of trivial things has achieved success for many people. There is a story about a man who made a fortune through saying to all he met, "How well you're looking!" At a social affair lately there was observed a very attractive young woman who as each man was introduced to her said: "I am so glad to meet you," with such wonderful emphasis on the "you" that she almost monopolized the male population for the rest of the evening.

A Buffalo newspaper says of Mary Garden: "She was an air of indifference." Was this in Thais or Salome?

Mrs. Taft has improved so greatly in her health that the physicians have told the President that she will be able to be present at the Silver Wedding on Monday, although probably she will not be able personally to receive the guests. Her gracious presence in the White House on so happy an occasion will add a fine touch to the affair.

An Illinois farmer testified that he had spent \$11,550 for kisses and caresses. The court gave him a verdict for the full amount, but will the payment be "in kind"?

Abu Martin says "an optimist is allus broke."

At last we are to have a specific for hay fever. A London report says that the disease, which for more than 250 years has thwarted all attempts of the medical profession to perfect an absolute cure, has finally yielded to science. A new cure, a "hay fever serum," somewhat similar in its action and mode of preparation to the famous diphtheria serum, is now ready for use for the relief of thousands.

Justice Logan Bleckley, of Georgia, went back to his alma mater, the University of Georgia, when he was in his seventies, but his record has been beaten by Mrs. Winslip, of Wisconsin, who is a pupil at the University of Wisconsin at the age of eighty. She was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and knew many of the war-time notables. She asserts that she is going to school in her old age because she enjoys learning more and more every day.

The prize-winner mean man was defendant in a Chicago divorce court the other day. He is rich, his wife declaring that he is worth at least \$2,000,000. The reports of the commercial agencies seem to bear her out. She declared that, notwithstanding his wealth, he gave her only \$30 the week for household expenses, including her own wardrobe and forced her to do the family washing. He was so wrapped up in making money, she said, that he paid no attention to his own home and family. However, there are many families who live very well on \$20 a week.

A London man is tracing the ancestry of George Washington for a woman named Jones, who lives in Butte, Montana. He has some back to the tenth century.

Another Presidential possibility has developed. The Mobile Register suggests for the tenancy of the White House Representative Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic leader in the House.

Voice of the People

Ready to Say Where He Stands. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—Replying to your editorial in regard to the proposed Prussian Order of Merit, published in the Times-Dispatch under date of the 13th inst., of an editorial in the Gordonsville Gazette, which appeared in that connection with the issue of the 14th inst., under the heading, "Silent Candidates," I beg to say that I am one of the candidates for the State Senate to represent the Eleventh Senatorial District in the General Assembly of Virginia, and in my card, which is herewith enclosed, I state in part as follows, to wit: "It shall be my pleasure and desire to see and talk with as many voters as possible before the primary; also to address the people at several points in the different counties, at which times I will give my views as to the laws which should be enacted, relative to the important matters in which our people are interested." This card appears in every issue of the Gordonsville Gazette, and also in the issue of June 5, 1911.

I want to say that it is true that I have not spoken nor published any views on the issues discussed in said editorial of the Gordonsville Gazette, nor in your editorial endorsement of said editorials, as above stated and quoted, that I will give my views on all matters, and that promise I propose to carry out in every detail at the proper time. This letter is not in the nature, nor is it so intended, as an exception to your editorial endorsement of said editorials, as above stated and quoted, but is wholly intended as an explanation.

How me to say in conclusion that our primary has been set for September 7, and that I considered that there was yet ample time to discuss the matters mentioned in your editorial endorsement, and other matters before the primary.

I would very much appreciate it if you would give this letter space in your valuable columns.

Thanking you very much, I am, Yours very truly, C. T. BOWERS. Culpoper, Va., June 14.

Sonnet—To Sleep. What Alchemist can pour a mixed balm Like Sleep, which stealeth on the sense. An antidote for Care, a coptic charm For weariness, a gift of Providence.

A heaviness of eye, a heaving breast, And Trouble is forgot, the joys re- turn, Such music can the Soul sing to the Just.

So Nature comforteth her children's pain. Brother to Death! art dearer yet than Life.

Pale Contemplation from the depths of Consciousness! Concede thy secret, solemnest and rife With richest mystery of man's distress.

Sweet Sleep! within thy shadow let Where Time is not, and dreams delight the breast. EDMOND FONTAINE. Charlottesville, Va., February 11, 1910.

Money Spent For PANACEA Mineral Spring Water is An Investment. Incomparably more judicious than in Government bonds. The one brings Health and Happiness—the other may bring a boon to humanity. Wake up to the living fact—PANACEA WATER is the benefits it bestows. PANACEA SPRING CO., Littleton, N. C.

Daily Queries and Answers

The American Cup. When, where and by what vessel was the America's Cup first won, and who owned the vessel? Who offered the cup? How many races have been run? C. B. The cup was originally called the "Queen's Cup." It was given by the Royal Yacht Squadron in 1824, for a race around the Isle of Wight, and was open to challenge from any recognized yacht club. The schooner yacht America, then owned by Commodore J. C. Stevens, of New York Yacht Club, was entered, and on Friday, August 22, 1851, took the lead in the race and held it against fourteen crack British yachts, completing the 210-mile race in 34 hours, 26 minutes and 40 seconds. The United States yacht, which had been named ever since, despite thirty-two races made to recover it. Might Have Been. In what poem are the lines which follow given? "For of all sad words of tongue or pen the saddest are these, 'It might have been.'" C. T. In "Maude Muller," by Whittier. Allen Landholder. Can an alien acquire and hold land in the United States? J. D. S. Generally speaking, the right of a foreigner to take title to and hold land in this country depends on the laws of the particular State in which the land is situated. The members of the United States, in the treaties between the United States and foreign governments in relation to acquiring such property by inheritance and holding it for a certain time in order to dispose of the same. These provisions may be seen in "Treaties in Force," on file in the libraries. Change of Name. Should an adopted child bear the name of his adopting parents or that of his own parents? May such an adopted child select the name he wishes? R. L. The child that is legally adopted is always given the name of the adopter. On arriving at majority, the adopted child may add his true family name, but that of the one who adopted him remains permanently a part of his name changed. A Family. Have the relatives of a wife any legal rights in the husband's home? That is, can a wife insist that her relatives shall enjoy the comforts of the husband's home at his expense, if she wishes? F. W. When a man marries, he marries the wife and her family, and not the whole family. There is no law that requires a husband to house and support any of his wife's relatives. Church and Theatre. In escorting a woman to a seat in church or theatre could the adopter precede or follow her? W. R. As the woman is usually given the right to choose the seat, she would follow the usher and the man follow the woman.

SEVERAL AMERICANS GIVEN DISTINCTION

In doing this he brought on an attack of bronchitis, to which he succumbed three centuries for the idea of taking out to the practical benefit of the United States, Argentina, and Australia. He is the only American leader of the great frozen meat industry of this country who has not followed the example of New Zealand, and erected, in honor of his adopted country, a monument to the man who, while he may not have written Shakespeare's works, certainly has preserved the method of preserving meat by means of ice. Incidentally, it may be stated that it is incorrect to speak of this philosopher, lawyer, statesman, and inventor as "Lord Bacon," even, of his English biographers, even, being guilty of this mistake. His correct designation was Sir Francis Bacon, and he died as Viscount St. Albans. But he was never "Lord Bacon."

How he came to be styled thus, as follows: While still a mere knight, he was appointed to the dignity of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, which caused him to be styled "the Lord High Chancellor," although not a peer of the realm. In fact, he used to be known as "Lord Keeper of the Great Seal." At that epoch, the office of the Lord High Chancellor, and of the Lord High Chancellor, were separate. Twelve months after being appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, he was elevated to the rank of Lord High Chancellor, and at the same time was created a peer of the realm, as Lord Verulam, and without losing his Viscounty of St. Albans and his Barony of Verulam became extinct. The death of his elder brother still exists in the present peerage family being Sir Hickman Bacon, the premier baronet of the realm, who is still living. He is descended from the celebrated Friar Bacon, which is a reflection on the ecclesiastical celibacy of that ingenious character, who is credited with the invention of gunpowder. The present Lord Verulam is a Grimestone, and his relationship with the Bacon family is through the distant side of his house.

Although one frequently hears of persons being sent to jail in the monarchial countries of continental Europe on charges of treason, and of insulting living sovereigns, yet it is equally dangerous to refer in a slighting manner to monarchs who are dead and gone. Thus, at Vienna, a woman has just been sentenced to "three months' imprisonment for casting aspersions on Emperor Francis Joseph, who was laid to her rest four years after the American Declaration of Independence. From this it will be seen that historians, as well as playwrights and novelists who introduce historical personages into their works, must be careful to do so only in a laudatory manner. Even in monarchial countries where the less majestic laws do not prevail the ordinary civil code affords a greater protection to the memory of the dead than exists either in this country or in Great Britain. Thus, Alexander Sumner was indicted in France for having stated in "La Route de Valenciennes" that his grandfather had closed the doors of the Louvre, and Queen Marie Antoinette, on the occasion of their flight from Paris, had ordered the execution of the guillotine. The court also confiscated the existing editions of the work, and ordered that new editions should be published within a month, showing that the Marquis de Lafayette of the revolutionary era had actually shattered the royal futilities.

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